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on November 26, 1755, the Lords of Trade sent to the War Office the letter of the previous October 18th in which Lawrence had announced the expulsion, they at the same moment recommended his promotion to be captain-general and governor-in-chief of the province; a mark of unequivocal approbation which became a governmental one when, on the December 22d following, his commission to these offices was ratified by the ministry. The candid historian will hardly look for more "formal" approbation than these facts imply.

On minor points there is no space to linger further, and I pass to a fault of a more vital character. The *Story of the Nations* series undertakes, in the words of its prospectus, "to enter into the real life of the people and to bring them before the reader as they actually lived, labored and struggled." Viewed from this standpoint the present volume is woefully defective. The Canadian *people* do not figure in any adequate way in these pages. We learn here practically nothing as to their origin, characteristics or development. For the sketches of modern conditions which make up Chapters 28 and 29 are a poor substitute for that steady light upon popular development toward which modern historical scholarship strives. It is perhaps scarcely fair to expect from our author work for which no sufficient monographic basis has yet been laid; but yet enough has been done to have enabled Dr. Bourinot to show something of the real growth of the main elements of the people, their racial and historical equipment, their special environments, their social and economic development. Here was an opportunity (even in a *Story* series) for the man who really understood the depth and breadth of the national current, its composition, its direction, its velocity; unfortunately it was a task for which our author's training, tastes and environment did not fit him. We have here in consequence a volume which, though with distinct merits in its class, is after all of but limited and temporary value.

VICTOR COFFIN.

A Handbook of Greek Constitutional History, by A. H. J. Greenidge. (New York: The Macmillan Co. 1896. Pp. viii, 276.) The purpose of the author is "to give in a brief narrative form the main outlines of development of Greek Public Law, to represent the different types of states in the order of their development, and to pay more attention to the working than to the mere structure of constitutions." The plan and scope of the work as thus stated are admirable; and especially commendable is the inclusion of a chapter on federal governments. But the defects of the treatise as it stands are so serious as to impair greatly its usefulness. The language is often awkward and obscure, and the arrangement of words faulty. The work contains some wrong or at least ambiguous uses of words, some obvious misstatements of fact, and a multitude of inconsistencies. Indeed, the point of view so constantly shifts that the reader is justified in concluding that the author does not know his own mind. But more to be regretted than awkwardness and

inconsistency is the fact that the author has no correct conception of Greek constitutional development. By his own arbitrary treatment he creates a situation which he cannot explain, and then calls it miraculous. His use of sources is uncritical. In general any source is good enough for him, provided it is Greek; but in his treatment of Chapters I.-IV. of Aristotle's *Αθηναίων Πολιτεία* he goes to absurd lengths of scepticism. Chapter V. is, in his opinion, a "prophetic anticipation of the political refinements of a later age." In the same sentence it is a "political forgery" of the fifth century, and a few pages later the author draws material from it for his reconstruction of the Solonian Constitution! The author's interpretation of sources is superficial. He has a careless and happy way of reaching conclusions not at all warranted by the passage on which he relies,—he says "we are told," when in reality we are not told. Many illustrations of the faults here mentioned might be given, but space forbids. There are reasons why the constitutional history of Greece should be studied in this country, but the subject will not commend itself to the American teacher through the shipshod, inaccurate and perverted treatment which it has recently been receiving in England. In order to make his work equal to the best that is being done in the same field in Germany, the author should study better historical methods of research, more careful interpretation of sources, and greater clearness and consistency in the presentation of results.

G. W. B.

Of *The History of P. Cornelius Tacitus*, translated into English with an introduction and notes, critical and explanatory, by Albert William Quill, M. A., (London, John Murray and Longmans, pp. lxxii, 171, xlix, 290), the second volume, completing the work of which the first volume appeared in 1892, is now before us. The task undertaken by Mr. Quill was not an easy one and yet the result of his conscientious study does credit to English scholarship. Both volumes contain elaborate introductions and extended notes which show not simply a thorough acquaintance with the latest literature upon the subject, but also independent views on many important passages. This is not a work of genius like Munro's *Lucretius*. While Mr. Munro has admirably reproduced both the force and the grandeur of the poet, Mr. Quill has succeeded far better in catching the nervous energy and vigor of the historian than in reproducing his noble dignity and elevation of style. In striving to preserve the vigor of Tacitus the translator often lowers the tone and lessens the dignity of the original. He renders *exosculari* "beslaving" (I, 45) and *volgus improvidum* "a crowd of boobies" (III, 20). In other cases he introduces figures which are inappropriate, as when he translates *pretium* "quarry" (III, 31), or such as are foreign to the Roman mind, as *bellum secuta* "followed . . . the Romance of War." Though the second volume displays a riper scholarship and a calmer judgment than the first, it does not differ essentially in its tone or general views. The author seems still to hold to the indefensible theory that the style of Tacitus is not the reflection of the age modified by his own individuality,

but that it is rather the result of his deliberate choice as an artist in word-painting, uninfluenced by the prevailing tastes of the times.

Of the three volumes issued by the Navy Records Society during the year 1896, the *Journal of Rear-Admiral Bartholomew James, 1752-1828*, (pp. xxvi, 402), edited by Professor J. K. Laughton, has a certain interest for students of American history because James had a part, as a young officer, in the naval operations attendant on the American war. His journal comprises notes especially on naval movements around New York at the time of the battle of Long Island, and a much fuller account of movements in the Chesapeake and its rivers at the time of Arnold's expedition, and of the siege of Yorktown, in which James had a part both on sea and on land. But the journal, truth to say, contains no new information of importance on any of these episodes. Its interest lies simply in its picture of naval life under the conditions then prevailing. The same is true, indeed, of the rest of the narrative. Cruises and captivity in the West Indies, merchant service in the interval between the war which ended in 1783 and that which began in 1793, various services from that date to 1798, chiefly in the Mediterranean, and concluding with the adventurous cruise of *El Corso*, are related in a sprightly and entertaining manner, but without much positive addition to our knowledge of any other matters than life in the old navy. The introduction and notes are meagre. Of much more importance is the second volume issued by the Society (pp. lxxxiii, 419), containing John Hollond's *Two Discourses of the Navy*, 1638 and 1659, together with a treatise of the same title written in 1660 by Sir Robert Slynghesbie. Hollond was a naval official who had had fourteen years' experience in the admiralty when he wrote his first discourse, and twice as many at the time when he gave his final revision to the second. In especial he was, from the beginning of 1649 to the end of 1652, one of the five commissioners of the navy, the most important of the official bodies concerned with the administration of the navy during those years. Hollond was an able and intelligent official as well as an experienced one, and honest in the main, though not so free from the taint of corruption as one should be who writes two treatises on the admiralty business abounding in harsh censure of the peculations committed by others. The two discourses are, nevertheless, highly interesting and important to the student of naval administration under Charles I. and the Commonwealth. The second, which was (finally) addressed to James, Duke of York, Lord High Admiral, is of especial value, being more extensive and systematic than the first and better written, and also relating to a period of naval administration marked by success and by naval glory to a greater extent than any preceding time. Sir Robert Slynghesbie's tract is of less consequence, but forms a useful complement to those of Hollond, since its author, who, at the Restoration, was made comptroller of the navy, was a gentleman, a naval officer and a constant Royalist, while Hollond was a plebeian, a civilian and (during the time of the Commonwealth) a Commonwealth-

man. The volume is admirably edited by Mr. J. R. Tanner, fellow and historical lecturer at St. John's College, Cambridge. His learned notes give all needed help in the understanding of treatises somewhat technical, and his introduction, beside full accounts of the lives and characters of the two authors, presents an interesting survey of the other leading tracts written in criticism of the naval administration of England in the first half of the seventeenth century. The Society's third volume is edited by Mr. M. Oppenheim, whose *History of the Administration of the Royal Navy* may be expected to be noticed in our next number. The volume before us, entitled *Naval Accounts and Inventories of the Reign of Henry VII.* (pp. lvi, 349), presents two bodies of accounts from the State Papers. One deals with the money received between 1485 and 1488 by Thomas Roger, then clerk of the ships, and his disbursements for the equipment of ships, their safe keeping in harbor, the payments for hired vessels, the administrative expenses of the office, and inventories of ships' tackle and gear; with this is given an account of the field train, ammunition and other ordnance stores, shipped to the north in 1497 for the use of the Earl of Surrey's army against James IV. The other set of accounts comprises those of Robert Brygandyne, clerk of the ships from 1495 to 1497, a period marked especially by the construction, at Portsmouth, of the first dry-dock in England, perhaps the first in modern Europe. Mr. Oppenheim, in his introduction, briefly summarizes the history of naval administration from Henry V. to Henry VII.

No. 5 of the *Publications* of the American Jewish Historical Society sustains the high standard set by the Society's earlier publications. The volume (pp. 234) opens with an account of the last annual meeting. Professor Morris Jastrow, jr., presents a collection of documents relating to the career of Colonel Isaac Franks, of the Revolutionary army, while Mr. A. S. W. Rosenbach illustrates, in a similar manner, the actions of Major David S. Franks while aide-de-camp to General Benedict Arnold. Dr. M. Kayserling, of Buda-Pesth, sends a brief essay on Rabbi Isaac Aboab, of Amsterdam and Pernambuco, the first Jewish author in America. But the most important papers are those of Dr. Herbert Friedenwald on materials for the history of the Jews in the British West Indies, with appendixes giving laws and other documents, and of Mr. Max J. Kohler on the Jews and the anti-slavery movement.

After 1745 Prince Charles Edward Stuart ceases to be a person of real historical importance, but he does not cease to be an object of interest. For a long term of years subsequent to his expulsion from France in 1748, moreover, his life has presented an additional element of interest because of the mystery in which his movements were, and have remained, concealed. Mr. Andrew Lang, in his *Pickle the Spy, or the Incognito of Prince Charles* (Longmans, 1897, pp. 342) seems to have dispelled this mystery. By the aid of the Stuart papers at Windsor Castle and of documents from British and Continental archives he has, with much art, laid bare in great

part the life of the prince during these years, a sorry existence, full of small manœuvres, shabby expedients and unsavory companionships. While his father in Rome knew not where he was, and the British ministry were entertained with startling tales of romantic knight-errantry, the ex-hero was lurking (1749-1752) in secret chambers adjoining the rooms of too-devoted ladies in a fashionable convent in Paris. But the most remarkable part of Mr. Lang's book, and that which gives it its title, is his exposition of the career of a spy who, from 1752 on, revealed all Charles's secret movements and plans to Henry Pelham, brother of the Duke of Newcastle and prime minister of Great Britain. This spy, who wrote under the name of Pickle, is pretty conclusively proved by Mr. Lang to have been no less a person than Alexander Macdonnell of Glengarry, one of the most prominent and most trusted of the Highland chieftains. From 1752 to his death in 1761 his letters to Pelham are frequent and minute, and they are preserved among the manuscript treasures of the British Museum. He, with some aid from other spies and informers, saved England from another invasion; and he supplies us with a curious and unedifying picture of the surroundings and the degenerating character of Charles. One of the most surprising things about the whole matter is that Glengarry was in 1754 denounced to the prince as a traitor by the widow of Archibald Cameron, Lochiel's brother, whom Pickle had brought to his death. But, many as were the friends, more or less faithful, whom Charles successively cast off, his confidence in Glengarry was never shaken.

Mrs. Elizabeth W. Latimer's *Italy in the Nineteenth Century and the Making of Austro-Hungary and Germany* (Chicago, McClurg, pp. 436) hardly deserves mention here, for it does not properly belong among histories. It is one of those books which the specialist can read without harm, because he will have knowledge enough to detect the many errors; but the general reader, seeking for exact statement, had better let it alone. Mrs. Latimer has no sense of proportion, nor of the interplay of cause and effect. She gossips; she tries to improve on reality by exaggerating; she is satisfied with blurred half- or quarter-truths. Although her book is filled with generous extracts from many sources, she never cites the place and rarely the volume from which she takes. Often she does not even mention the author; so that you are left to decide, if you can, whether the witness she appeals to is a reliable authority or merely a newspaper. On opening her book at random, any page will bear out these strictures. Take p. 101 for instance. She says that for ten years Cavour's "family were glad to have him live out of Italy." The inference is that his family encouraged his absence from Turin. The fact is that he never lived out of Italy for ten years, nor even for a whole year consecutively. Between 1835 and 1844 he made several trips to France, usually on business connected with the estate of his aunt, the Duchess of Clermont-Tonnerre, and two to England. A few lines lower down Mrs. Latimer says that Cavour devoted himself to journalism in 1846; the fact is that the king granted freedom to the press only in October, 1847, and

that Cavour's newspaper, *Il Risorgimento*, did not appear until December 15, 1847. In the next line Mrs. Latimer states that in 1834 "he wrote to a friend that he hoped nevertheless some day to gratify all his ambitions, for in his dreams he saw himself Minister of Italy." The letter to which she refers was written October 2, 1832, and she has distorted its meaning; for in it Cavour gives as an example of his self-confidence, his having felt that he had talents adequate for the highest political office; but he adds that this was but a youthful dream, and that he realized that the conditions in which he was placed made it ridiculous for him to entertain it. The last paragraph in this same page, 101, contains an apocryphal speech of Charles Albert to Massimo d'Azeglio; it would have been easy to have quoted D'Azeglio's authentic description, since his book is one of the best known among all modern Italian books, and was long ago translated into English. We think that from this specimen page readers will be able to judge for themselves whether Mrs. Latimer writes history. We wish that she would refrain from making such illiterate blunders as *Austro-Hungary*.

The *Annual Report of the American Historical Association for the year 1895* is a formidable volume of 1247 pages. The last 570 pages consist of Mr. A. P. C. Griffin's useful bibliography of the publications of the American historical societies, reprinted with additions and revision from the annual reports of the Association in 1890 and 1892. He has ignored Vol. V. of the Association's own *Papers* (p. 679). The publication of this matter in a separate volume would have been more convenient for readers; yet, by the use of thin paper, the present volume has been made fairly manageable. Besides the Secretary's report and the inaugural address of Senator Hoar, President of the Association, on Popular Discontent with Representative Government, twenty-five papers are printed. It must be said that several of these papers are upon unimportant subjects; several bear traces of immaturity or are otherwise inadequate. Yet the volume as a whole makes a large and interesting contribution to historical knowledge. We shall especially instance Mr. Talcott Williams's careful investigation of the surroundings and site of Raleigh's colony, Gen. James Grant Wilson's edition of the recently discovered manuscript of Arent Van Curler's journal of his expedition into the Mohawk country in 1634 and 1635, Dr. B. C. Steiner's paper on the electoral college for the Senate of Maryland and the nineteen Van Buren electors, Dr. S. B. Weeks's extensive study of the libraries, public and private, and of the literature of North Carolina anterior to 1800, Mr. Martin I. J. Griffin's paper on Commodore John Barry, Professor Charles L. Wells's discussion of Napoleon's Concordat of 1801 with Pope Pius VII., Professor H. L. Osgood's essay toward a new classification of colonial governments, and Gen. Edward McCrady's study of slavery in the province of South Carolina, 1670 to 1770.

The Scotch-Irish in America: Proceedings and Addresses of the Seventh Congress, published by order of the Society (Nashville, Barbee and Smith,

pp. ix, 396) contains a record of the transactions at Lexington, Va., June 20-23, 1895, together with the text of the more important of the addresses made before the gathering. Of these several are historical. There is an account of the Scotch-Irish of the Valley of Virginia, by Hon. Joseph A. Waddell, of Staunton; a paper on the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, by Dr. George W. Graham; one on the battle of King's Mountain, by Rev. Dr. J. H. Bryson; one on George Rogers Clark, by Helm Bruce; and other biographical sketches of persons who were, or who were not, Scotch-Irish. None of these papers contain anything new, save that on the Mecklenburg Declaration. In this, some new arguments are advanced, and a few new facts, taken from the Draper Collection at Madison. But until what Dr. Draper collected on this matter shall have been fully made known, even those who think the subject important will be content to suspend judgment.

Miss Alice Brown's *Mercy Warren*, the last issue in the series of "Women of Colonial and Revolutionary Times" (Scribner, pp. 312), is an interesting and well-written book, in spite of the unpromising subject. Mrs. Mercy Warren was a remarkable and valuable woman, but heavy and priggish, and "unco' fond o' preachin'." The experiment of devoting a book to her was a doubtful one, for nearly all that is of interest and relates to her personally and directly is the surviving matter relating to her *History of the Revolution*, and the best of this is already in print. There is so little material relating to her life down to the beginning of the Revolution that one is obliged to fill in with "we may imagine that she was" or "I like to think of her as" doing thus and so. Those chapters which are obliged to consist almost wholly of background are executed with much intelligence and after careful reading. For the later periods, Miss Brown has been favored with abundant opportunities to read Mrs. Warren's letters. But these, while numerous and extensive, are so verbose and so conventional in phraseology that they do not help a biographer as much as they ought.

Hon. William A. Courtenay, ex-mayor of Charleston, S. C., who took part with the Washington Light Infantry of that city in the Cowpens celebration of 1856 and was chairman of the committee which arranged that of 1881, has printed an illustrated pamphlet of 137 pages on the *Proceedings at the Unveiling of the Battle Monument at Spartanburg*, upon the latter occasion. The occasion was more than usually memorable, because Mr. Courtenay and his committee secured the coöperation in it of all the old thirteen states, so that it completed, in a sense, that happy progress toward post-bellum reunion which had been marked by the appearance of the Washington Light Infantry at Bunker Hill in 1875 and at Philadelphia in 1876. The pamphlet contains General Wade Hampton's oration, and other historical matter, relating to the occasion, to the battle of Cowpens, and to General Daniel Morgan and other commanders.

A History of Political Parties in the United States, by J. P. Gordy, Ph.D., Professor of Pedagogy in Ohio University. In three volumes. Vol. I. (Athens, Ohio: Ohio Publishing Co., pp. 512.) Mr. Gordy has begun a useful work. His plan is to write a history of American political parties, with such detail as will put the essential facts in the possession of teachers who have not had the benefit of the higher education and who have not access to extensive libraries. The present volume covers the period from the formation of the Constitution to the end of Jefferson's second term. It is in thirty-six chapters, each with sub-heads and with a series of questions at the end. The treatment is careful and exact. There is sufficient quotation from original sources to illustrate the author's conclusions, and the general attitude is that of a fair and just judge of men and ideas. Many beside teachers might read the book with interest and profit.

The style is at times rather labored, and, especially in the first fifty or sixty pages, is decidedly careless. The following sentence will illustrate (p. 13): "The love of the Union, which seventy-five years later had become a passion that men were willing to die for, hardly existed then." The short chapters break up the book too much, and the pedagogical material in the shape of questions is of doubtful value. At least they might have been gathered into a series of topics at the end. As the volume appears by itself it might have an index, and it really deserves better paper and binding.

Naval Actions of the War of 1812, by James Barnes, (Harper). The author, in his preface, tells us that "it is not the intention to instruct that has caused him to compile and collate the material used in the following pages. I have been influenced by my own feelings;" and he desires, apparently, by the recitation of the naval deeds of our ancestors, to excite similar feelings of national pride in his fellow-countrymen of to-day.

Of instruction in any ordinary sense, by which the particular features of the various actions are readily understood, by either the layman or the professional man, there is therefore little to be found. Of falling spars and shattered timbers, with the accompanying bloodshed, there is abundant mention; and the result naturally is to produce an impression of much hard fighting, valiantly done, in which success for the most part remained with the Americans. Such gallant conduct and such results are unquestionably fit subject for national congratulation.

The book is handsomely printed and profusely illustrated. In its principal object it may possess interest for those heretofore unfamiliar with the brilliant story of the American navy in 1812. As a contribution to naval history, in the strict sense of the word, it is of little value; but that does not appear to have been the aim of the author.

A. T. MAHAN.

The late Rev. Henry W. Foote published in 1881 the first volume of his *Annals of King's Chapel*, Boston. When he died in 1889 he had written

a part of the second volume, and had made large collections of material for the remainder. The task of editing this second volume was entrusted to Mr. Henry H. Edes, who has acquitted himself of the charge in a manner entirely admirable. The present volume (Little, Brown and Co., pp. 690) is a highly valuable contribution to the local history of Boston. It begins with the induction of the last royalist rector, Henry Caner, in 1747. Mr Foote had completed his narrative of the years from that date to about the time of the Stamp Act troubles. From portions left incomplete, or from Mr. Foote's notes and his own extensive stores of local historical knowledge, Mr. Edes has constructed chapters on the history of the church during the Episcopal or Mayhew controversy, the Revolution, the transition to Unitarianism, and the ministries of James Freeman, Samuel Cary, Francis W. P. Greenwood, Ephraim Peabody and Henry W. Foote. Many interesting documents are printed, and many biographical sketches of eminent persons who were members of the church or congregation. The history of the venerable building is of course not neglected. The illustrations are of high order. Appendices give lists of ministers, other officers and proprietors. The arduous work of the editor has been performed with great discretion and delicacy.

Mr. Irving B. Richman, Consul-General to Switzerland, whose little book on Appenzell we lately noticed, has gathered into a small volume a half-dozen unpretending essays in the history of Iowa and the neighboring regions. The book is called *John Brown among the Quakers and other Sketches*, and is published by the Historical Department of the State of Iowa (Des Moines, pp. 235). The essay which gives title to the volume deals with an episode in John Brown's life, his sojourn in Iowa from August, 1857, to April, 1858, and from February to March, 1859, first at Tabor and afterward at Springdale. From local sources Mr. Richman has obtained the materials for an interesting narration of this episode, of which little was known before. The letters and other data here first published cast light on the character of Brown's companions and on his relations to them at a time when his final expedition was already resolved upon, and exhibit impressively their spirit and motives. An essay on Nauvoo and the Prophet deals with the present aspects of that town and with its history as, for a brief period, the capital of the Mormon organization. The other studies in the book are of episodes in the history of the early relations of the white man to the Indian in or near Iowa, and are less interesting.

Professor George M. Wrong, of the University of Toronto, has inaugurated a publication sure to be of great value to all students of Canadian history, an annual *Review of Historical Publications relating to Canada*. The first volume (Toronto, William Briggs, pp. 190), devoted to the publications of the year 1896, naturally includes also some of the more important issues of the year 1895. Some forty volumes relating to Canadian history, published in Canada, the United States,

France and Great Britain, are reviewed in notices averaging three or four pages in length, usually in such a manner as to give the reader a clear notion of their contents and merits. The reviews are signed or unsigned, at the option of the writers. Those which are signed bear the names of some of the best-known historical scholars of the Dominion. Some forty minor notices follow. The book has an index, and is well made and well printed. It is intended to issue the volume reviewing the publications of the present year in January, 1898.

Lieutenant A. S. Rowan, U. S. A., and Professor M. M. Ramsey, of Columbian University, Washington, have coöperated in the production of a little book entitled *The Island of Cuba*, the former writing the first part, concerned chiefly with the physical geography of the island, the latter the sections of historical, political and commercial matter (New York, Henry Holt, pp. x, 279). The historical portions, with which alone we have to do, are plainly the work of an amateur, and are far from presenting an adequate account of the history of the colony. But the narrative is clear and intelligible, and the temper is eminently fair in respect to recent events and present conditions,—so fair as to constitute a recommendation of the book outweighing much of its slightness and insufficiency.